1: Marshall, Lorna. Marriage Among !Kung Bushmen. Africa, Vol. 29, pp. 335-364. London: International African Institute, 1959.

4 plates; map.

HRAF copy

/This is a study of marriage among the Kung based on field work undertaken in 1952-53 as a member of the Harvard Peabody-Smithsonian Kalahari Expeditions. The author, an ethnologist, provides information on marriage regulations and incest taboos, betrothal practices and marriage ceremonies. Brief statements on Kung culture, the status of women and materials on divorce are also included. Case materials are used to illustrate the general statements made by the author. -- Analyst/

Field dates: 1952-1953
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: E-5
Processed in 1960

2: Kaufmann, Hans. Die≠Auin. Ein Beitrag zur Buschmannforschung [The Auen, A Contribution to the Study of the Bushmen]. Mitteilungen aus den deutschen Schutzgebieten, Vol. 23, pp. 135-160. Berlin, 1910.

Yale: S27f 0231 23 [HRAF Ms.; pp. 1-75]

[Translated from the German for the Human Relations Area Files by Richard Neuse]

/This account is a general source on Bushmen culture. The author, a government official stationed in Auen territory, has attempted to cover a wide range of culture elements and although the detail offered is slight, the number of aspects of Bushmen life gone into is considerable. There are data on material culture, economic life, and property, marriage, law, war, chieftainship, games, puberty rites, child-birth, sickness and death, medical practices, etc.--Analyst/

Field date: 1908
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: Government Official-5
Processed in 1961

3: Lebzelter, Viktor. Eingeborenenkulturen in Südwest-und Südafrika [Native Cultures in Southwest and South Africa], Vol. 2. Leipzig: Karl W. Hiersemann, 1934.

Pp. x, 306; 26 end plates, 111 text illustrations, 3 indexes. [HRAF Ms. Pp. iii, 168]

Translated from the German for the Human Relations Area Files by Richard Neuse.

/Chapters 9-14 on the Bushmen, pp. 80-105, and subsequent sections on the Bergdama, Herero, the Tribes of Amboland, and the tribes of the Southeast, pp. 106-300, have not been translated. This source contains information on various aspects of the culture of several Bushmen groups, especially the !Kung and the Nogau of Epukiro. The author, Curator at the Natural History Museum in Vienna, writes with a special awareness of relations among the different tribes and of the Bushmen with non-Bushmen tribes and whites; thus he frequently indicates possible acculturative history and difficulties of rapport due to antagonisms. --Analyst/

Field date: 1926-1928
Analyst: George R. Bedell

Evaluation: Ethnologist - 5
Processed in 1961

4: Werner, H. Anthropologische, ethnologische und ethnographische Beobachtungen uber die Heikum— und Kungbuschleute, nebst einem Anhang uber die Sprachen dieser Buschmannstämme [Anthropological, Ethnological and Ethnographic Observations concerning the Heikum and Kung Bushmen, with an appendix on the languages of these Bushmen Tribes]. Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, Vol. 38, pp. 241-268. Berlin: Berlin Society for Anthropology, Ethnology and Prehistory, 1906.

Yale: Nk10 Z37 v. 38 [HRAF Ms.: pp. 1-35]

Translated from the German for the Human Relations Area Files by Richard Neuse.

/This account presents information on the physical characteristics of the Heikum Bushmen and offers additional materials on the culture of both Heikum and Kung groups. The cultural characteristics discussed include dance and music, diet, clothing, ornaments and amulets, utensils, weapons, tools and houses. In addition there is a 10 page vocabulary list which compares Heikum, Kung and Nama terms and also offers some information on grammar. The author did field work in the area. --Analyst]

Field date: ca. 1900
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: Physician-5
Processed in 1961

5: Marshall, Lorna. The Kin Terminology System of the !Kung Bushmen. Africa, Vol. 27, pp. 1-25. London: International African Institute, 1957.

Yale: Bk2 10 27

/This source deals with the kinship system of the Kung. The author discusses the principles underlying their kinship system, gives the terms used for various categories of kinsmen, and offers an interpretation of joking relations. In addition some material is provided on marriage regulations and on the importance of kinship for social solidarity. The author, an ethnologist, did field work in this area.--Analyst/

Fieldd**ate**: 1950-1955
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1961

6: Marshall, Lorna. N!ow. Africa, Vol. 27, pp. 232-240. London: International African Institute, 1957.

Yale: BK2 .10 27

/In this article the author describes some Bushmen beliefs regarding rain and cold and the powers vested in animals and humans which influence weather. A brief discussion of some of the rites and practices which are used to influence rain is also given along with some information on climate and seasonal variation. The author, an ethnologist, did field work among the Kung. --Analyst/

Field date: 1950-1955
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: Ethnologist - 5
Processed in 1961

7: Story, R. Some Plants Used by the Bushmen in Obtaining Food or Water. Botanical Survey Memoir No. 30. Pretoria: Union of South Africa, Department of Agriculture, Division of Botany, 1958.

P p. 115; foreword by R.A. Dyer; 2 maps; 62 photographs; bibliography; index.

University of Chicago: QR396 .A3 No. 30.

/This work is essentially a botanical report of the flora of the Kalahari region. It is related to Bushmen culture only in so far as the author limits the specimens described to those used by the Bushmen and gives very brief, sometimes incidental, information on the cultural use of the plants. The descriptions with the photographs give as complete as possible a basis for identifying the plants, but the cultural information is scanty. The particular group of Bushmen associated with the use of any plant is indicated by the author when known; often the use is general. Plants or their parts which are referred to as "edible" must be presumed to be so

7: Story, R.

by the Bushmen, although in some cases it is apparent the author is referring to the possibility rather than the actuality of usage. Native terms for the plants are presented in every case but marked only for category 137, Flora. --Analyst/

Field date: 1955
Analyst: George R. Bedell

Evaluation: Botanist - 5
Processed in 1961

8: Fourie, L. The Bushmen of South West Africa. In, The Native Tribes of South West Africa, pp. 79-105, Cape Town: Cape Times Limited, 1928.

10 plates; bibliography.

Yale: Nkd84 928t

/The author of this account of the Bushmen was the Medical Officer for South West Africa ca. 1920. In this article he gives a general account of Bushmen culture dealing with their origins, the location and population of different tribes, the band organization, some details on settlements, houses, etc. There is also material on marriage, childbirth, economic activities, dancing and games, and magico-religious beliefs and practices of the Bushmen. While the article is short and therefore limited in the amount of detail given, it is a good general account. -- Analyst/

Field date: ca. 1920
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: Physician - 5
Processed in 1961

9: Thomas, Elizabeth Marshall. The Harmless People. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1959.

Pp. xiii, 267; 16 plates; 1 map; 2 charts.

Harvard: Afr 8678 106.

/This source is a popular account of an expedition to the Kalahari Desert in 1955. It concentrates on the life of two groups of Bushmen, the Gikwe and the Kung. The author gives a general description of the culture of these slightly differing groups, the Gikwe living in a more arid environment than the Kung, concentrating on the food quest which is the main interest of these marginal people. The book concentrates on the personal relationships between the author and the various members of the families and bands, singling out individuals for fairly detailed description. In this way, the reader gets a good idea of the normal daily round of the people, although little detail is given about various aspects of the culture, particularly in the areas of social organization and material culture. For such detailed studies, the researcher should see other sources in this file, such as 1: Marshall and 5: Marshall. --Analyst/

Field date: 1951-1955
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Traveler - 5
Processed in 1961

10: Bleek, D.F. Bushmen Terms of Relationship, and Note on Bushmen Orthography. Bantu Studies, Vol. 2, pp. 57-74. Johannesburg: University of the Witwatersrand Press, 1924.

Yale: Nkd 74 B228 v.1-2

/This source consists of two articles, the first dealing with kinship terminology, the second with the phonetics and orthography of the Bushmen language. In the kinship article the author gives the terms used by Southern or Cape Colony Bushmen, Northern or Auen and Kung groups, and Central or Naron Bushmen. In addition he discusses the derivation of some of the terms and offers a few brief statements on grammar. The second article offers some critical comments on the orthography suggested by Doke. The author states his preference for older writers' transcriptions of clicks which the author follows in his own kinship charts. The article is based on field work undertaken with the Bushmen. --Analyst/

Field date: No date
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: Ethnologist - 5
Processed in 1961

11: Marshall, John. Man as a Hunter. Natural History, Vol. 72, pp. 291-309, 376-395. New York: American Museum of Natural History, 1958.

Yale: S9 099 67

/Repaginated. HRAF pagination 1-89./

/This source was written by an anthropologist with considerable experience among the Bushmen. While it contains some background material of a general and an historical nature, it deals primarily with the adaptation of the Bushmen to their environment, particularly in the realm of food-getting. Fifty photographs add to the value of the source. Due to technical difficulties, the source has been re-paginated for the file. --Analyst.

Field date: 1950-1955
Analyst: James R. Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist - 5
Processed in 1961

12: Marshall, Lorna. Sharing, talking, and giving: relief of social tensions among ! Kung Bushmen. Africa, 31 (1961): 231-249. London, International African Institute, 1961.

HRAF copy.

[This article is a well-detailed account of some of the methods by which the ! Kung manage to control antagonisms encountered in their daily interpersonal relations. The principal means discussed are through conversations, gifts, and cooperative sharing of the proceeds from hunting, the main food-producing activity. Because these aspects of ! Kung behaviour are closely interrelated with many facets of their culture, much information on other subjects is included as incidental to the author's presentation. Some are: kin relationships, social control, ethics and etiquette, hunting techniques, jewelry, trade activities, and concepts of property. An appendix listing ! Kung material artifacts is a useful addition. This source contains a greater amount and variety of data than its length would indicate. -- Analyst]

Field date: 1951-1959
Analyst: George R. Bedell

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1961

13: Marshall, Lorna. !Kung Bushman Religious Beliefs. Africa, Vol. 32, pp. 221-252. London: International African Institute, 1962.

15 photographs.

HRAF copy.

[This paper describes some of the religious beliefs of the !Kung Bushmen of the interior bands of the Nyae Nyae region of South West Africa. The article concentrates on the concepts of the gods and the spirits of the dead. The author points out changes in the concept of the Great God by comparing texts of old tales with current beliefs. Also included are a discussion of man's relations with the gods (the source of good and evil; supplication, etc.) and a description of the ceremonial curing dance. Comparisons with other Bushmen groups are made throughout. Some information is included on the medicine men. --Analyst]

Field date: 1952-1955
Analyst: Joan Steffens

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1963

14: Willett, Shelagh M. The Bushman: A Select Bibliography 1652-1962. Johannesburg: University of the Witwatersrand, Department of Bibliography, Librarianship and Typography, 1965.

Pp. ii, 38 (duplicated).

Yale: Xn 60 A5 +965W.

[This comprehensive and fairly inclusive, partially annotated, bibliography of English and foreign language sources on South African Bushmen society and culture was compiled by a South African librarian, whose entries here range over a 300 year period. While the bulk of the references are on general features of Bushmen ethnography, there is useful coverage of their history, folklore, and languages. This bibliography is not exhaustive since the author did not include all foreign language sources, nor those of doubtful scientific value.]

Field date: not applicable
Analyst: Gilbert Winer

Evaluation: Librarian-4
Processed in 1967

15: Marshall, Lorna. The !Kung Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert. In James L. Gibbs, Jr., editor, Peoples of Africa, pp. 243-278. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1965.

5 photographs; 2 maps; bibliography.

Yale: N kd74965G. DLC: DT15.G53. DLC card no.: 65-10276.

[This summary article on the !Kung Bushmen was written by a cultural anthropologist especially for this volume. The authenticity of her descriptions derives from a decade of field research experience among the Bushmen. Due to its recency and comprehensiveness the reader should examine this source prior to consulting other specific material in the Bushmen file. The author's theoretical outlook is ecological--using data on Bushmen environmental adaptations, resource potentials of their habitats, population-settlement sizes and distributions in order to develop some functional generalizations about the relations between Bushmen subsistence economy and the nature of their sociopolitical institutions, implying that the level of productivity sets limits to the sociocultural forms that arise. Stress is put on the significance of kinship reciprocity and its relations to foodgathering and seasonal movements, extensive regional kinship bonds, and the egalitarian political structure. Her ethnographic description is excellent, especially her notations on the religious-ritual complex, life cycle and socialization, the kinship basis of headmanship and group leadership, and material culture and technology. Also found are brief interpretations of Bushmen historical origins and affinities, the kinship correlates of the naming relationship in uniting the bands,

15: Marshall, Lorna.

the family cycle, and the effects of acculturation. The introductory comments on pp. 241-242 were written by the editor, James L. Gibbs, Jr. Footnotes at the end of the article may be found in category 116, pp. 273-276. The footnotes have been marked for the categories to which they specifically pertain.]

Field date: 1951-1961
Analyst: Gilbert Winer

Evaluation: Cultural Anthropologist-5
Processed in 1967

16: Lee, Richard Barry. Subsistence ecology of !Kung Bushmen. Dissertation (Anthropology)--University of California (Berkeley), 1965. University Microfilms, Microfilm, No. 66-3636. Ann Arbor, University Microfilms, 1966 [1971].

12, 209 l.; 19 maps; 7 tables; 3 figures; bibliography.

HRAF copy.

[The data presented in this thesis are based primarily on the author's field work in the Dobe area of Bechuanaland. On the basis of detailed observations made during a two years stay among these Bushmen, he came to the conclusion that Bushmen economy is far above the starvation level. Except for a relatively short time of the year when the water supply is low, Bushmen are able to gain sufficient food from their environment without strenuous efforts. Gathering of plants, especially a certain kind of nut, is of main importance for food provision. Hunting is of very secondary importance. The author also presents valuable demographic data and gives short descriptions of relations between Bushmen, Bantu and White farmers.]

Field date: 1963-1965
Analysts: Sigrid Khera, marker
Sarah Bridges, checker

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1972-1973